prove after these two great culting authorities and spoken we must vote it up or down. There has been some thursdaying in the mies at the other and of the time that was followed up but so must comember spenior, you and I, even you much more than I, that men of iron, like like after profucts tenn, are subtract to expansion and tenetion by the effect of the weather. If weath-

As a broad principle, all sanitary legislation oneign to be parel for by the position. Sometimes, however, an unconstary condition is brought about by the voluntary actions of the syldiers. Whenever that is the case, then the expense of curing the condition which be been by them. | Lopherse | And I for one had bened that the thurdering in the index about instance that the evidence stand the expense of curing their own evidence would be fallowed up more strengingly than it has been.

But here we are We are faculating this condition and, being faced with it is about annel on outcome as could be expected, and

As good an entrome as could be expected, and
I for one shall vote for the legislation.
There has been some muck raking that has
been going on in connection with this matter,
and I want to pay my individual tribute to a member of this House I think that in this particular legislation he has been mistaken. expecially upon the point of not making the evildors pay for cirring the evil condition brought about he their own action. There has been some turck raking in which has been a deposition to charge all sorts of wrong motives upon the gentleman from New York | Mr. Wadsworth, the chairman of him for eight or ten years upon a committee of this House I have known him to cast more votes against his own interests than any

man in this House (Applause)
He is a worthy son of a noble size [applause] and an honest man if God makes honest men [applause], and I believe he does. If the abbreviated disturbance between the two gen-tlemen from New York had come off, my reasoning would have been with the other and feelings would have been with this genfrom New York, [Applause. think we have had entirely too much tolerare to be impugued and their integrity to be attacked [Applause]. It also combines immunity to witnesses on the part of the Government." ance for the rica that whenever men honestly differ about a public measure their motives

Mr. DeArmond of Missouri, in his usual emphatic way, expressed his regret that the cost of inspection had not been imposed upon the packers, arguing that it was so infinitesimal, per animal, that they could not pass the burden on to the stock raiser.

"But they have been relieved of the asser. "But they have been relieved of this," he said, "by the committee presided over by the gentleman from New York, distinguished not only in agriculture, but in the realm of iterary achievment." (Laughter.)

The discussion was closed by Mr. Adams of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee

on Agriculture, who acted as the inter-mediary between the President and the committee in the perfecting of the amend-ment. He sketched the history of the ment. He sketched the matory of the packing house movement, leginning with the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, which he said told the exact truth of the conditions in Chicago, the great centre of the meat handling industry in the United States—conditions which threatened the character and integrity of the meat products of this countries. integrity of the meat products of this country. The President then appointed a second commission to investigate and its report had confirmed the first. The President knowing the importance of the subject particularly as bearing on the export trade, communicated to Congress "in order that public sentiment might be stirred all over the United Structured and that the legislative the United States and that the legislative judgment of this body and the other across the Capitol might be stirred to enact into law a provision for governmental inspec-tion which would insure the healthfulness, the wholesomeness, the cleanliness and the purity and perfection of American meat lucts. [Applause.] That is all there is

Mr. Adams referred to the Beveridge amendment as of good intent but imperfect at d to the hearings before the House com-mittee of the authors of the report and the attorney for the packing houses, continuing: "And I want to say to you, gentlemen, with reference to the truth of the charges which have been made, that when Mr. Wilson, the representative of the packers of Chicago, who came there and very modestly and very clearly stated what he deemed the condition to be in Chicago and then in response to questions, admitted that every solitary conclusion of Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds in their report should be carried out, he confessed judgment on the

carried out, he contressed judgment on the essential points in this controversy."

The committee, Mr. Adams declared, was actuated by a desire to evolve a measure that would compel a rigid inspection of meat, fair to the consumer and the packer. "It is true," he continued, "that I have consulted with the President. It is true that the Speaker of this Have has taken had the Speaker of this House has taken hold of this thing as a member of the House and as an American citizen and has worked with Mr. Roosevelt. Neither has shown any pride of opinion, but a simple desire to yield non essentials in order that the executive branch of the Government and executive branch of the Government and the legislative branch of the Government and the American people, all of whom want a good law, may have it." [Applause.]

The motion of Mr. Wadsworth to send the bill to conference was agreed to, with the single dissenting vote of Mr. De Armond Them. Mothand the Speaker appointed.

(Dem., Mo.) and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Wadsworth, Scott of Kansas and Lever of South Carolina conferees. In Mr. Lever's case Messrs, Lamb of Virginia and Bowie of Alabama, senior minority mem-bers of the Committee on Agriculture, were passed over, both being opposed to the committee amendment. Lever fav-

Mr. Williams made a vigorous protest at this "slapping in the face" of Mr. Lamb, as he termed it, and after a conference at the desk with the Speaker and Mr. Wadsworth the announcement was made that

temporarily withdrawn.
Shortly afterward the Speaker announced the appointment of Representative Lamb of Virginia, the ranking Democrat on the committee, in place of Representative Lever.
The second Representative

The second Republican, by right of seni-ority should have been Representative Henry of Connecticut, who ranks next to Chairman Wadsworth, or Representative Haugen of Iowa, who also leads Mr. Scott. No explanation was made why the un-written rule as to seniority was so glaringly

The request for a conference on the bill was then sent to the Senate, where, at the request of Chairman Proctor of the Agricultural Committee, the House substitute for the Beveridge amendment was ordered printed and laid on the table temporarily The probable attitude of the Sena te The probable attitude of the Sena te toward the House substitute has not been defined yet, although it is generally taken for granted that the virtual indorsement of the substitute by President Roosevelt will insure its adoption in the upper house. There is some talk among Senators as to the constitutionality of the meat inspection amendment and there is said to be a likelihood that this phase of the matter will be revived when the agricultural bill has been reported to the Senate from the committee.

reported to the Senate from the committee Senator Foraker is understood to be dissatisfied with the amendment, believing it would not stand the test of the courts. Should constitutional doubts be raised, Should constitutional doubts be raised, there is no telling what the outcome will be. Some of those who, like Senator Beveridge, insist that the provision of the House substitute giving Government inspectors access to the packing houses at all times did not actually cover night inspection think they have a joke on those who stood by the change made in the House committee. They maintain that the new provision of the substitute concerning inspection is even stronger than the provision in the Beveridge amendment, as it permits inspectors to have access "at all times, by day Beveridge amendment, as it permits in-spectors to have access "at all times, by day or night, whether the establishment be in operation or not, to every part of said establishment." This permits inspection of both slaughter houses and packing rooms.

NEW LAW AIMED AT PACKERS will Now in Conference Which Clarifies Provisions as to Immunity.

WASHINGTON, June 19.-Growing out of the recent failure to convict the meat packders in Chicago of conspiracy under the interstate commerce law, because of the sunity allegation set up by them and WHAT WE DO FOR YOU IS done lietter, quicker and less expensively than any individual can do it.

Che Crust Company of America 100 Historiway, New York Buggerier | of Walf disper. New York

contained by the court. Congress has been wreatling with legislation to comedy the defects in the law from which the Govern-

ment suffered by reason of Judge Hum-phreys's decision. The House to day passed as bill which the Senate had previously passed, inserting an entirely new bill after passed, inserting an entirely sew bill after the enacting clause. It will now go to conference for final arrangement.

Referring to the criticiam that had been visited upon Judge Humphreys because of that decision, Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.), in charge of the bill, said there was justification for the decision under the uncertainty that exists as to the law on the subject of the immunity granted witnesses under the interstate commerce in wand the law establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The House bill followed the lines laid down by Attorney-General Moody in that case. He said it should not be left to the infirmity of the human memory to decide whether or not immunity had been granted and if so to whom. Explaining its provisions, he

The bill provides that immunity shall The bill provides that immunity shall not be granted except to natural persons, who testify on oath, or in obedience to a subpoena to produce evidence, documentary or otherwise. It further establishes a definite legal standard, under which it can be determined by a public record when immunity has been granted and to whom.

BADMEAT REPORTED IN NEW ARK. Mausage Making Apparatus of Harry

Rosenthal Confisented. Conditions very like those described in the reports of investigations at the Chicago stock yards were discovered yesterday in the factory of Harry Rosenthal, a bologna manufacturer who occupied a dingy corner in an old leather factory in the rear of 64 Jones street, Newark. A raid was made on Rosenthal's establishment by sanitary inspectors sent by Health Officer David D.

The inspectors had previously examined the place and in their report to the health officer stated that the factory was in a condition disgusting to the sight and dangerous to health. The meat used was not onl rotten but it and the machine were covered with vermin.

Rosenthal offered no resistance to the officers and did not demur when they confiscated his entire plant after condemning several hundred pounds of bologna, a large quantity of tainted meat and all the

machinery and paraphernalia they found.

To the health officers Rosenthal said that he did not sell the stun he manufactured, but merely made bologna out of meat sent to him from a dozen or more butchers in the "Hill" section of the city. He gave a list of the customers to the authorities, and

other raids will be made.

Mr. Chandler has begun suit under the local sanitary code and also under the State law against Rosenthal. One of the complaints will be for using "preservaline" to prevent detection of the bad character of the reat.

WON'T VISIT STOCK YARDS.

liness Causes Members of an Editorial Party to Decline a Breakfast.

WARSAW, Ind., June 19 .- With nearly one hundred of the party ill, the National Editorial Association to-night politely declined an invitation to breakfast to-morrow as guests of the Chicago meat packers. Following the luncheon served in Marion, Ind., nearly a third of the party suffered more or less from what was poisoning.

Mrs. W. W. Aiken of Franklin, Ind., was the first victim. Within an hour after the meal she had to be assisted from a street car to a Marion drug store for treatment. Nothing was thought of her iliness until later, when en route to Winona several developed alarming symptoms. Dr. J. W. Lucas of Moorhead, Miss., who is travelling with the party, was called on to treat fifty patients. He worked all night before all were relieved of pain. At Winona three were removed to hotels, where they remained all day, but all were able to resume

the journey to-night.

The Chicago Press Club sent word that the editorial train would be switched to the stock yards, where the packers were anxious that the editors should sample their anxious that the editors should sample their products and inspect their plants for refutal of recently published accounts. The association promptly telegraphed that it would be "impossible because of limited time" and will breakfast at the Chicago

Sandwiches are blamed for the illness of the members of the party, but it has not been determined that resulting illness was not due to chemicals used in making

MEAT PLANT FOUND CLEAN.

Favorable Report on the Establishment of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

CHICAGO, June 19.-Special dressing rooms are to be erected at the Union Stock Yards as a result of the inspection of the plants by the sanitary inspector and building commissioner. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger head the packers with the statement

that they contemplate the erection of a \$17,000 building for that purpose.

All the departments were found to be clean and in uniformly good condition, with the exceptin of the beef cutting room, which must be vacated. Inspector Hedrick reported that he was unable to find any of the objections to the plant which have been the objections to the plant which have been made in recent reports. Floors, racks and tables are cleaned regularly and many of the employees wear olicloth aprons. Sufficient washing accommodations are provided but where cleanliness can be aided through defining a washing accommodations. additional washrooms they will be provided.

Government to Double Militia Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- By the action of the House of Representatives to-day the national annual appropriation for the support of the militia of the several States will be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 The sum is to be divided among the several States according to the number of men enrolled in the militia.

BERWIND AT COAL INQUIRY. WON'T ADMIT THAT THE P. R. R.

PAVORED HIS COMPANY.

em the Cantenes the Continet teet Comigle tines at Times-Befende the fterefene Company - Records of Herwind-White Concern so to Antes Here Very Vague.

WASHINGTON, Jupa 10. For several hours to-day the Interstate Commerce Commis ston and its special counsel made strengions efforts to secure from the officers of the Herwinel-White Coal Company and others that that concern was especially favored by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the disselvantage of competitors.

E. J. Berwiret, president of the cost company that bears his name, was the principal witness. (Shers wher appeared were F. Chase, secrefary; George E. Dickimon, bookkeeper, and Williams A. Williams, outside superintendent, all of the Berwind-White company: A. H. Stoors, a mining engineer of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company: O. H. Large, assistant conf freight agent of the Pennsylvania, and Superintendent Cochran of the Harsimus Pier at Jersey City.

President Berwind would not admit that his company was specially favored by the Pennsylvania, although he confessed that the coal concern was encour aged by the carrier, in accordance with the aged by the carrier, in accordance with the policy of the latter to build up industries along its line. In fact, Mr. Berwind com-plained that the Pennsylvania might have been more generous in supplying cars and declared that it could probably exhibit thousands of telegrams from its officers

orging that better facilities be provided for the transportation of coal.

Mr. Berwind answered questions readily. usually prefacing his statement with this remark: "Now, I want to be frank about this, and to give you as clean cut a state

ment as possible."

Then before Special Counsel Glasgow could pin down his question Mr. Berwind was in the midst of a statement about some phase of the coal business that so inter-ested the commission that the witness was

not interrupted.

As to whether he thought or knew that the Keystone Coal Company, with which the son of President A. J. Cassatt is conthe son of President A. J. Cassatt is con-nected, was receiving favors from the Pennsylvania company that was denied others, Mr. Berwind replied, in substance, that the New York manager of the Keystone was a talkative person, and that he evi-dently made assertions of an intimate re-lation between the railroad and the Key-stone that were not justified by the facts.

lation between the railroad and the Keystone that were not justified by the facts.
"As I understand it, Mr. Berwind," said Special Counsel Glasgow, "no officer or employee of the Pennsylvania has been interested in your company or subsidiary companies, either directly or indirectly, since the organization of the Berwind-White Company in 1886."

"That it true with one exception heretofore noted," was the reply.
The exception referred to was that of Mr. Shepherd, general freight superintendent

Shepherd, general freight superintendent of the Pennsylvania at New York, to whom had been given fifty shares in the Wilmore Coal Company for help in acquiring coal leads.

The records of the concern as to the sales to steamers in New York were evidently loosely kept, according to admissions made to-day. Secretary Chase didn't seem to know much about this branch of the comanything that was of particular interest to Special Counsel Glasgow or the Commissioners. Bookiceper Dickinson was a cheerful witness and seemed to enjoy saying "I

ful witness and seemed to enjoy saying "I don't know, sir."

Mr. Dickinson said he was in charge of th New York office of the coal company. He kept two books—a cash book and an invoice book—and he did not keep anything else. He never struck a balance at the end of the year. He did not know how much coal the company handled and he did not know whether the business was conducted at a profit or a loss.

whether the business was conducted at a profit or a loss.

Mr. Berwind was really the only one connected with the company—among those who-appeared to-day—who seemed to know much about the business of his company. He explained that he went into the coal fields of West Virginia because there was

money in it.

A. H. Storrs, a mining engineer of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, was questioned at some length regarding estimated weights of cargoes of coal. His testimony showed that the weights estimated by the Pennsylvania Railroad varied from the figure given by the New York City Railroad to which certain coal was delivered, more than the weights as shown y the actual weighing of cars in a certain period. weighing of cars in a certain period. "Were rebates given to you divided with any official of the Pennsylvania, either

directly or indirectly?"
"Absolutely no," was the emphatic reply of the witness.
Mr. Berwind was asked, as were the offi-Mr. Berwind was asked, as were the oni-cia's of his company who preceded him on the stand, if there was any way he could tell how much coal was handled over the Har-simus pier every year. He replied that the quantity was learned only by estimate, dependence being placed upon the figures of the railroad. He testified that the company had no way of ascertaining at the end of a year whether the company had received pay for all coal it had shipped. Inquiries were put to Mr. Berwind and the

other representatives of his concern who were present whether the company received payment for as much coal as it shipped, the object of the special counsel being to ascertain, apparently, if rebates or special favors were granted by a species of underbilling. He got little satisfaction from the witnesses

who appeared to-day. Secretary Chase and Bookkeeper Dickinson, particularly, were unable to give satisfactory replies.

-tThe Harsimus pier at Jersey City came in for a good deal of attention. The chief inquisitor of the commission seemed to harbor the suspicion that the Berwind-White company was in league with some harbor the suspicion that the Berwind-White company was in league with some-body, possibly with the Pennsylvania com-pany, or possibly with some body in New York harbor, who was getting a' rake off on the coal sold to steamers. Supt. Cochran of the Harsimus pier was questioned in regard to the keeping of books at the pier. Counsel brought out the fact that slips showing the estimated

out the fact that slips showing the estimated weight of coal brought back to the pier in barges after coaling ships were not preserved and he declared that this destruction of records was important. Commissioner Cockrell had some words with Mr. Glasgow on this point, the Commissioner maintaining that the practice was not significant and, that the usefulness of the memorandum records in question had been exhausted at the time they were thrown away. The commission adjourned until to-

Favorable Report on President's Travelling

morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The House Committee on Appropriations to-day authorized a favorable report on the Wilson bill, which authorizes an annual appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the travelling expenses of the President. The chairman was directed to bring up the bill in the House at the first opportunity. It will come up probably to-morrow.

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GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,

Long Island City, N. V.

STY,000,000 FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Covernment to Steto Metalliting by Deposits in That City's Hantle.

WARHINGTON, June 19.-After a conference to-day between the members of the San Francisco committee of business men, the members of the California dele gation in Congress, the Senate Committee on Finance and Secretary Shaw, it was decided that the only feasible means of extending Government aid toward the rebuilding of the burned city was by increasing the amount of the Treasury deposits in the banks of that city.

Secretary Shaw afterward consulted with President Roosevelt and the officers of the Treasury, with the result that the amount to be deposited, in addition to present deposits, was fixed at \$12,000,000.

As security for these deposits the Treasury will probably take the new municipal bonds to be issued by San Francisco at an agreed percentage of their face value, as the department has done before. With assurances that the deposits will not be withdrawn for some time, the San Francisco banks can then expand their loans for the purpose of rebuilding, and it is expected the plan will assist materially in keeping down the rate of interest.

The delegation is endeavoring to increase the deposits by another \$10,000,000, but the plan has not, so far, proved satisfactory.

RELIEF FLOUR SOLD.

San Francisco Gains \$250,000 by Getting Rid of Some of Her Supplies. San Francisco, June 19 .- The sale o 13,500,000 pounds of surplus relief flour

received from Eastern millers, over which there has been so much controversy, has been made to the Globe Grain and Milling Company. Twelve million pounds were sold at \$3.60 a barrel and 1,500,000 pounds at \$3.16 a barrel. For commeal the Globe company bid was \$1.25 a hundred pounds The amount reserved for relief was 750,000

By this transaction the relief committee gains over \$100,000, compared with the figures of the former bid submitted by Crown, Port Costa and Stockton millis, which was \$2.25 for the whole amount. The total amount realized from the sale will be

Regulars to that San Francisco on July 1 SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 .- Gen. Greeley s bent on removing the army from San Francisco on July 1 and Mayor Schmitz has acquiesced. The General regards the conditions as such that the local authorities can cope with them without difficulty.

SILVER QUESTION WON'T DOWN While Williams and Champ Clark Are in the House and Can Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- A little flurry in the House of Representatives to-day demonstrated that the silver question is not so dead that proposed legislation re lating to the metal can be ru with impunity.

Chairman Southard of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to recoin abraded silver dollars which accumulate in the Treasury into subsidiary silver coin to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 a year. Immediately the Democratic hosts rallied in opposition to the measure under Leader Williams. tion to the measure under Leader Williams. He asserted that the measure would have the effect of really reducing the circulation \$5,000,000 a year, and he advocated the purchase of bullion to meet the need of additional minor coinage.

Mr. Southard-The gentleman doubtless is in accord with the smelting trust of the

Mr. Williams - Oh, when I go to buy a suit of clothes (which is not very often, the Speaker and invself agreeing that clothes doubt, some benefit accrues to the tailor from the transaction, but to secure his benefit is not my primary object.

Champ Clark followed in like tenor, arguing that the people of the South and West wanted silver dollars. Mr. McCleary of Minnesota antagonized this idea and asked Mr.

Suppose the gentleman purchased a article for \$1, tendering in payment a \$20 bill and the merchant handed him nineteen bill and the merchant handed him nineteen silverdollars, what would he do?"

Mr. Clark (impressively shaking his head and leaning over his desk): "I'd take 'em so quick it would make his head swim." [Laughter.]

The House refused—115 to 90 to suspend the rules by a two-third vote and pass the bills, Western Republicans uniting with Democrats in the negative.

SENATOR MORGAN S2 TO-DAY. He'll Celebrate by a Six Hour Speech in

Favor of a Sea Level Canal. WASHINGTON, June 19.-Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama will be 82 years young to-morrow. He announced to-night that he would celebrate by delivering a six hour speech on the subject of the Panama Canal. He will advocate the building of a sea level waterway.

Senator Morgan has been talking about an Isthmian Canal for many, many years, and the remarks he has made on the question in the Senate in printed form would fill a big library. Senator Morgan was defeated in his efforts to induce Congress to adopt the Nicaraguan route, but he thought when he took up the fight for a sea level waterway that at last he was to be on the winning

side.

Developments of the last few days would seem to indicate that the Senate is now veering around in favor of the lock canal policy of the President. But Senator Morgan is a fighting man despite his fourscore and two, and he will fight until it is all over. Senator Morgan seems to be in better health now than he has been for two or three years. He is constant in his attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, and is all attention when his pet hobby, the Isthmian Canal, is mentioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.-The monitors Arkansas and Florida and the cruiser Newark have arrived at Solomons, the gunboat ark have arrived at Solomons, the gunboat Scorpion at Puerto Plata, the tug Penacook at Guantanamo and the destroyers Preble and Paul Jones at Portland, Ore. The battleship Wisconsin has sailed from Kuikiang for Nankin, the cruiser Boston from Mare Island for Portland, Ore., and the cruisers Minneapolis, Denver, Des Moines and Cleveland from Annapolis for Funchal.

TAX RATE NEAR A CENT LOWER

IN THIS COUNTY AND T GATENTS LOW DE EX BROOKES N.

Plan State t p for Hinge Heritetton on Personalty - Mare, eiter, tette fo Actieret fes them to the City's florencing Power.

The tax rate in Manhattan and The Brons. will be nearly I cant less on Stor then it was fint year; in Brooklyn 2 f-2 cents loss; in Guerra 24 of a cent less, and in Richmond neverly half a const.

Although there is a decrease in the total of nameunents held on personal property. there has been such a tremendous increase in the assessed valuations of the city's real estate that if her been possible to reduce the tax rate. The increase in the real culate valuations for this year is no less than \$510,001,000, which will add \$61. 690,194 to the borrowing expanity of the city The tax levy will be authorized by the Beard of Aldermen on the first Monday in July. This is a mere formality, because the tax rates are worked out in the Finance Department. Comptroller Metz announced these would be the rates for the four counties for 1909

Manhattan and the Brons 1 44105 | 14051 | Brooklyn | 1 50725 | 14051 | 40051 | 40051 | 40051 | 40051 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 50725 | 1 5

Mayor McClellan also made public the figures submitted to him by the Tax Department, showing the assessed valuations for taxation of real and personal prop-erty as follows:

. \$4,166,352,281 \$3,220,794,181 \$294,568,100 355,770,692 \$274,850,503 \$6,920,069 \$1,072,007,172 \$040,693,302 131,024,870 159,446,205 140,404,600 19,041,235 45,601,085 44,581,285 1,870,780 \$5,739,487,245 \$5,221,592,301 \$516,904,94 PERSONAL BREATE.

5. 1906. 1905. 1905. 1905. 1906. 1906. 1907. 190 Totals.... \$667,662,990 \$690,561,926 Dec. \$122,898,986 In a statement accompanying the tables Mayor McClellan explained that the reduction in the value of personal property this year was due to these causes:

Owing to a decision of the courts that unearned premiums of insurance companies, although invested in non-taxable bonds and stock, are not taxable, notwithstanding the contention of the Tax Commissioners that such exemption results in a double exemption of the same element, and decisions of the courts affecting the liability of gas companies with regard to personal taxes, the city lose in valuations in personal property this yea about \$65,000,000. Owing to the mortgage tax law there has

been a further loss this year of about \$25, 000,000 in the assessed valuations of persona property of estates and individuals. In furtherance of my policy to place the mances of the city of New York upon an bsolutely sound basis I have directed the 'ommissioners of Taxes and Assessments to eliminate from the tax rolls for the Year 1906 the names of certain resident and non-resident individuals appearing upon the tax rolls for

tax valuations had been assessed amounting

in the aggregate to \$72,903,916. Official

notices of the assessments mailed to these

persons in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 were re-turned undelivered by the Post Office authori-An examination of the records of the Receiver of Taxes shows that these individuals have made no payments of the personal taxes imposed against them in said years and that the collection of the taxes so imposed is not enforceable. To continue to carry these names upon the tax rolls of the elty would be adding annually more than 1,000,000 to the large amount of uncollect ible personal taxes now carried on the books

These items of losses in assessed valuations of personal property, and allowing for gains therein this Year in other directions, result in the net loss of the aforesaid \$122,898,936.

WINDING UP GREEN'S TRIAL.

Indicted With Him. Denies Any Fraudulent Deal With Government. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The climax of

the great mass of testimony which has been presented before Justice Gould and a jury in Criminal Court No. 1 in the case of former Senator George E. Green of New York and Willard D. Doremus, charged with bribery and conspiracy, was the contradiction of Herbert J. Truesdell's testimony by the last named defendant, who was recalled to the stand to-day by John B. Stanchfield, counsel for the defence. For four hours Mr. Doremus emphatically contradicted the sworn statements of Truesdell about the alleged fraudulent transactions between Senator Green, George Beavers and him-

When asked if he knew of any arrangement whatsoever whereby Beavers was to profit by the sale of the machines to the Government, Doremus swore that he had no such knowledge and no arrangement of that kind ever existed in the time he was connected with the company. Doremus asserted that all he had to do with the machine company which bore his name was to see that the cancelling outfits were manufactured properly and in time to fill

Justice Gould this afternoon admitted in vidence Model 3 of the Doremus machine. The object of the defence in exhibiting this The object of the defence in exhibiting this machine was to show the improvements made on Models 1 and 2 and therefore demonstrate to the jury that the company was justified in changing the price and there were good reasons for the Government using it in preference to any other machine. Doremus explained the mechanisms of the capaciling device to the jury. ism of the cancelling device to the jury.
One of the surprises of the trial was that Senator Green was not placed on the stand in his own behalf. This is the same course of procedure adopted at the former trial of Green. Another thing which at-tracted attention was the fact that Consulleneral Wynne, who was summoned across

the Atlantic to testify for the defence, did not go on the stand.

Late this afternoon counsel began argu-ment on a plea of abatement which was previously entered in behalf of Green and which the attorney for the Government sought to have incorporated in the evidence to go before the jury. The summing up and presentation of the case to the jury will be commenced to-morrow morning

KNOX DEFENDS LOCK CANAL. His Colleagues in the Senate Followed His Arguments Closely.

WASHINGTON, June 19. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania to-day made a speech strongly defending the proposed plan of canal. His colleagues paid him the unusual tribute of crowding around and remaining through the entire speech. giving the closest attention at all times.

Mr. Knox showed that the proposed Mr. Rhox showed that the proposed Gatun dam was a safe engineering project, comparing not unfavorably with the reservoir for the Metropolitan Water Company that supplies Boston with water. He declared that dams built upon alluvial foundations were not unusual and cited the Mississippi layer construction and the the Mississippi levee construction and the dikes of Holland.

The Pennsylvania Senator disposed of the fears of earthquake effects on the Gatum dam by showing the effects of the recent San Francisco earthquake on reservoir con-struction in the vicinity of San Francisco. He replied to the statement of Engineer Hill of the Croton dam, and said that that dem of the Croton dam, and said that that dam could be compared only with the proposed dam at Gamboa, for in construction it was

Pianola Piano

A Case Where Imitation Has Proven a Real Help

THEN the Pianola Piano was first announced there was a gasp in the pianoworld,-and a pause while the other manufacturers considered what they should do to meet this hitherto unprecedented element of competition.

Competition in seiling pianos is keen, more so than in most other lines of trade. When a piano manufacturer loses a sale to a rival he generally knows it. When his salesmen report that sales are going to a competitor in a steadily increasing stream, his anxiety is aroused.

When the Pianola Piano made its advent, the whole trade knew it-not from reading newspaper advertisements, but from the every-day experiences of their salesmen. Piano "prospects" who had been besieged by the salesmen of different houses, entered the doors of Aeolian Hall and bought.

"We must have an interior Player," said the other piano manufacturers in concert. Of course, they could not get the Pianola which the Acolian Company owned. "Give us the next-best Player, give us a good Player, give us any Player"-and there was forthwith a wild scramble.

Imitation of the Pianola Piano has helped its sales. The public is now accustomed to the idea of such an instrument. In a wonderfully short space of time the Pianola Piano has become standardized.

And just here is where the imitation helped the original: People wanted the best interior Player. "I must have the Pianola" meant just one answer-the Pianola Piano. And Aeolian Hall is the only place in New York where

it can be obtained.

The Acolian Co. Acolian Hall, 262 5th Ave. Near 24th St., N. Y.

DEFENDS CHICAGO BANKS. Camptroller Ridgely Upholds Acti on Taken on the Walsh Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The Senate Finance Committee made public to-day the reply of Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely the resolution of Senator Tillman inquiring into the failure of the Walsh banks at Chicago. The Comptroller expresses the opinion that the national banks included in the Chicago Clearing House Association are not censurable for going to the assist-ance of the Walsh banks by taking over their assets and paying their creditors, but that their action was commendable in that it

their action was commendable in that it prevented a panic.

The investigation of the failure of the Walsh banks, he said, had shown certain irregularities in the national bank with which Walsh was connected, and the papers in the case had been turned over to the Department of Justice for further proceedings. The committee took no action on Senator Tillman's resolution looking to an investigation of the failure by the Finance Committee, it being the opinion that the proceedings already taken were ample.

SEEKS TO PUNISH CROMWELL. Morgan Lays Foundation for Contempt

Proceedings Against Canal Lawyer. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- William Nelson Cromwell of New York, before the Interoceanic Canals Committee of the Senate to-day refused to answer the questions propounded by Senator Morgan touching his relations with the New Panama Canal Company, on the ground that he acted as counsel and his communications were

counsel and his communications were privileged.

Senator Morgan took preliminary steps to make a case of recalcitrancy against Mr. Cromwell. He commenced to read the questions to which Mr. Cromwell objected. These are to be read and the refusal of the witness to answer officially noted. these are to be read and the refusal of the witness to answer officially noted. The record will be certified to the Senate as a case of recalcitrancy and Senator Morgan will try to have the Senate refer the case to the courts to have Cromwell proceeded against for contempt. The reading of the questions had not been completed when the committee adjourned until next Tuesday. until next Tuesday.

CHEAP RELIGION FOR NAVY. enator Balley Attacks Provision for Rais ing the Pay of Chaptains.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The increase of pay of navy chaplains provided in the Naval Appropriation bill was sharply criticised by Senator Bailey to-day when the conference reported on the bill. The men who saved the souls of soldiers, he admitted; should be well paid for it, but this increase he declared an inexcusable extravagande

of the people's money.

The chaplains did less work than 98 per cent. of the ministers throughout the country and were paid double and probably more than double the latter class of equal piety, education and ability. The average pay of ministers was from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year, with no provision for retirement, and he thought Congress ought not to use the funds of the people by paying twice as much for the service as many paying twice as much for the service as many paying twice as much for the service as many paying paying twice as much for the service as was paid in what might be termed the open market.

In Hot Weather ZOOLAK EXCELLENT FOR SEASICKNESS special process originated by Br. M. G. Dadirrian and introduced through the N. Y. Academy of Medicine in 1885. POSITIVELY REFUSE IMITATIONS

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

"DELATOUR" Soda. Ginger Ale, Sarsaparila.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN-DANIEL On Thursday, June 14 1906, at the Crescent Avenue Church, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. John Sheridan Zelle, D. D., Genevieve, daughter of Edwin More Daniel of Plainfield, to Arthur Fraieigh Freeman of New York.

MAKEPEACE-SPERRY .- On Tuesday, June 19,

at Waterbury, Conn., by the Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, Ethel Meliscent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Leavenworth Sperry, to Walter Dunham Makepeace of New York. ALTONSTALL-AUCHINCLOSS .- On Tuesday June 19, 1905, at 30 Fairfield st., Boston, Mass. by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Rosamond, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William G. Saltonstall, to Charles Prooke Auchincloss of

DIED. &

DOHERTY .- On Monday evening. June 18, 1906. at her residence, 202 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Margaret Doherty, beloved wife of Charles Doherty and mother of William H., Thomas F. and Elizabeth L. Doherty and Theresa C. Haggerty.

Funeral from her late residence on Thursday morning next at 10:80 o'clock. Ambrose Church, corner Tumpkins and DeKalb avs, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. interment in Calvary Cemetery. AY .- On Monday morning, June 18, 1906, at the

rectory, Rev. John J. Fay, first assistant priest of the parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th st., on Thursday morning, June 21st. Divine office at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn mass of requiem at 10:30 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. ULLER .- At Bergen Point, N. J., Monday morn ing. June 18, 1906, Elizabeth Bartine, widow of Jesse Fuller, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, 137 Avenue Dr. Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Carriages

will be at West 8th st. Station, Bayonne, awaiting the train leaving Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty st., New York. at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends respec fully invited.

HIGGINS .- At St. Francis's Hospital, June 19, James Higgins, beloved father of Mary Higgins of 138 fast 80th st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POPE. On June 19, Mary Loomis, widow of the late John Pope, in the 63d year of her age. Funeral services, private, at her take residence, 25 Madison ave., on Thursday, June 21, 1906. WATT.—On June 19, at his late residence, 141st st., between Lenox and Seventh avenues

St., between Lensx and Sect 42 years. Commodore Archibali Watt, aged 42 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. WHITEHOUSE .- The funeral of George Meredith Whitehouse, who died at Frankfort-on Main, Germany, on June 5, 1906, will be held from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Wednes day. June 20, at 8.30 P. M. Intern

It is kindly requested that no flowers be seat.